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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION

CALENDAR YEAR 2013

USO14 List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply. Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other) Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement) On water bills (attach copy of bill) Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below) Other Date(s) customers were informed: / / , / / CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used DIRECT Man Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/30/2014 CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy)
As a URL (Provide URL Date Emailed: __/ As an attachment As text within the body of the email message CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) Name of Newspaper: Date Published: ____/__/ CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: __/ / CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED): **CERTIFICATION** Thereby certify that the 2013 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) 6/30/2019) Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:

Bureau of Public Water Supply

P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215 May be faxed to: (601)576-7800

May be emailed to: Melanie. Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us'

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2013 Drinking Water Quality Report Brooklyn Utility Assn. PWS #0180014 June 2014

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. We are glad to report no violations this year.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water in Brooklyn comes from 2 wells located at the office site at 210 Old Hwy 49 West. Our water comes from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been prepared by the Mississippi State Department of Health. It is complete, and copies are available upon request. Our wells rank moderate in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

Our association meets monthly on the third Tuesday at 7 PM. Please call for more information.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Brooklyn Utility Assn. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or	MCL, TT, or	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		ange	Sample		
Disinfectants. Dist	MRDLG	MRDL	<u>Water</u>	Lov	High	<u>Date</u>	Violation	Typical Source
Chere is convincing	nieciani sy	-Produc	ts	Triple 11		20 A 75 -		
Chlorine (as CI2)	The state of the s	Lauungo	LOLA CIS	intect	ant is ne	eessary fo	or control o	f microbial contaminants)
(ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.5	1.2	2013	No	Water additive used to contro microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	8	8	8	2012	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	5.26	5.26	5.26	2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
norganie Contamin	ints	Total		in Artigo	n gant	78.00 T.C.	a i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	Be Age
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0028	0.002 5	0.0028	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
luoride (ppm)	4	4			0.235	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<u>Contaminants</u>	Your Sample #Samp		Samples	Exceed				
forganic Contamina	MCLG	AL V	<u>Vater</u>	Date		eeding A	L AL	Typical Source
7	972	(-52)			A fair.	PyTh.		
ead - action level at onsumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	201	1	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Brosion of natural deposits

if Descriptions					
Term	Definition				
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)				
ррь	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L) NA: not applicable				
NA					
ND	ND: Not detected				
NR NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.				

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Term	Ons.			
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminating drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a provide the contamination of the contami			
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contamination that is allowed in drinking water. MCL: are art and are the second and account and are			
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process into the desired process in the desired process			
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.			
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an Moor a treatment technique under certain conditions.			
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.			
MRDL	disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial			
MNR	contaminants,			
MPL	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level			

For more information please contact:

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